

Forever float that standard sheet!  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Beauregard Running Away.

It is probable, from the fact that the enemy have evacuated Purdy, and from other accounts by telegraph, that Beauregard is leaving Corinth. Where he is going is the question, west, south, or to reinforce Davis?

Baton Rouge Taken.

Our gunboats, from New Orleans, have taken Baton Rouge, and the arsenal located at that place. Baton Rouge is the capital of the state of Louisiana, and is about one hundred miles from New Orleans. We expect to hear from them further up the river soon.

The Loss at Pittsburg Landing.

The official report of the total federal loss at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, has just been published. The number of killed was 1,735, wounded 7,882, missing 3,956—total 13,763. Three hundred of our wounded have since died. The number of the enemy buried on the field was between 2,500 and 3,000.

This is an enormous loss on both sides, and shows the desperate nature of the combat. No one can read it without a shudder. What misery and what is connected with the statement here made. If any need a stimulant for hatred of the bloody wretches who are the cause of this sacrifice, let him pore over the columns of the names of the killed and wounded, in search of some lost one, and think of so many homes rendered desolate by this terrible war. Nevertheless the sacrifice must be made. There is no other way.

Gen. Grant's Defence.

We do not believe the reply of General Grant to the criticisms made upon his conduct at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, will raise him in public estimation. If he is conscious of doing the best that could have been done under all the circumstances surrounding him, he would not fly into a passion, and call all who do not have confidence in him, cowards. Contrast his course with that of Gen. McDowell, who was censured for the defeat at Bull Run. He made a candid statement, which bore the impress of honesty and fairness upon it, not screening himself, nor accusing others of showing the "white feather." When the people read it they said, "there is a brave and truthful man, he should have another opportunity to test his generalship;" and to-day, he has the confidence of the country. It will not be so with Gen. Grant; he will sink lower than ever in public estimation. Although he says there was no surprise, ten thousand witnesses bear unanimous testimony to the fact. Not one sustains Gen. Grant.

"If the enemy had sent him word when and where he would attack, we could not have been better prepared," he says. If the enemy had sent him word, would he have had his headquarters ten miles away from his army? would he have been absent from it six hours after the battle commenced? would he have had his army divided? would he have stationed the rawest regiments at the point of the enemy's attack, some of them without ammunition, others with inadequate supply, miles from support, artillery in the rear, and no adequate force of pickets in front? Would he have had no plan of resistance, if he had notice of the enemy's coming, and would confusion have reigned among our forces the whole day, regiments, companies and individuals fighting on their "own hook"? If he was "waiting for Buell," why had he no means of transportation to carry his army across the river? not having any, why did he neglect to order Gen. Nelson to march up from Savannah, after he arrived; and why did his own troops then go up, as our Wisconsin 14th did, without proper orders, volunteering to do what they saw should be done, but which no competent authority commanded them to do?

The repulse of our troops on Sunday was the result of want of generalship, on the part of Gen. Grant, and not because of the cowardice of his officers and men. Such is now the public judgment, and such it will remain, if no better defence can be made by Gen. Grant. From the evidence before the country he is unworthy to command, and he should no longer be permitted to sacrifice the lives of our soldiers, by his blunders and his recklessness. This is the third time he has shown these traits, and it is enough. Those who keep him in command must hereafter take the responsibility of his failures.

FEASTING TRAITORS.—The few rebels who have yet been honored with, are boarded at one of our first hotels, called upon and sympathized with by some of our citizens, escorted about the city, and every opportunity given them to excite the compassion and admiration of those who are already more than half disloyal.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

FALL OF A MASS OF ROCK.—A great mass of rock, weighing probably two hundred tons, fell from the bluff at East Haddam, Conn., 26th inst. It completely crushed the barn of R. W. Miller, which wagon, sleighs, &c., stored in it, while a horse died in the barn—escaped without a scratch. Loss \$600.

The following is an extract of a letter written by W. W. Bradshaw, a member of Capt. Wheeler's company, dated "Near Yorktown, April 20th." Referring to the battle of Mill Creek, he says:  
"Our shells made great havoc in the camp of the enemy. Towards night they ceased firing, and we took the opportunity to improve our quarters by building a new fortification. This we have worked on every night since, until last night, and would have worked them had it not been for the rain, which fell in torrents nearly all night. On the night of the 17th the rebels attempted to cross over and take our works, but they were easily driven back. On the dam is a road wide enough for four men to walk abreast. One of our guns was placed on this before dark, and as soon as the enemy were fairly upon it, we swept it clean with grape and canister, sweeping them into eternity. There has been but little fighting in the day-time since the morning of the 16th. Yesterday morning our fort was so far completed that she was manned and a banner hung to the breeze, within half a mile of the rebels' works. I would laugh to see the enemy build such a fortification under our noses. From here the sharpshooters can pick a man from any part that can bear on our forts."

APRIL 21.

Yesterday, while writing, the right wing of our regiment were ordered out on duty. I tell you we had a regular time; it rained all the time. We were to be relieved every two hours. At twelve last night the rebels fired constantly on our lines, but owing to the darkness of the night and our imperfect knowledge of their position, we did not fire a single time, but lay close to the ground watching, for we were ordered to hold fire until we could make a sure thing of it; but they seemed to think there was a trap somewhere, and withdrew after firing half an hour. Our relief were afraid of exposing our position, so they kept us on from twelve last night until six this morning. At least twenty shots struck the tree I was lying behind. They dare not make their appearance after daylight, for our guns will carry farthest. They speak of us in the following style: "If we had as good guns as them Yankee sons of the devil, we would show them how it is done." This morning a flag of truce floated from each fort, and our officers and the rebel officers were together on the dam making some negotiation, but what it was we can't guess. This afternoon it is raining again."

For the Daily Gazette.

News from Two Wisconsin Prisoners.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Please publish the following letter received by S. E. Reed, of this city. The letter was written by a prisoner taken at the battle of Bull Run and will be read with extreme interest by the many friends and relatives of the writer, and of Mr. Wilcox, who has not been heard of for a long time.

SALISBURY, N. C., March 21st, 1862.  
Cousin SAMUEL:—I cannot conceive what kind of ideas you have of me for not writing to you before. But paper is too scarce for a long excuse. Wait, if you please, till I reach the lines.

I doubled teams with Oramel Wilcox, of Co. D, Oct. 8th. We and several more Wisconsin boys are with the Kentucky sharpshooters. There are fourteen hundred and sixty-eight of us in the above mentioned brigade. Left Tusculum March 1st. Don't know when I shall get home, but I bide my time with patience. All will yet be well. I am healthy, happy and fat; weigh 178 pounds.

I have not heard of from home or the regiment since I was taken. Wilcox is all right, thinks he'll marry in this country some where. He says you may say to his folks if you see them, that he will be there when he gets back. He can think of no more of interest to any one.

Only you be as patient and happy as I am, I shall be at home some time.

ELISHA R. REED.

Rye with Wheat, for Chinch Bugs.

In the Prairie Farmer of April 19th, is an account of an experiment which is well worth testing in this latitude. It is nothing less than feeding chinch bugs, so that they will let the wheat alone. The plan is to sow one bushel of winter rye with twelve bushels of spring wheat. The rye does not head out, but spreading out close to the ground, the bugs will content themselves with eating the green rye, until the wheat is too far advanced to be injured by them. It is certainly very feasible, and looks as though it would accomplish the object desired. If none of the rye was eaten, it would pay for itself by giving good fall feed. Who will try a few acres to test it? If it should win, it would save the wheat millions of dollars.

Will it not pay for each to raise one or two acres of *White Beans* this season? Yesterday we met a farmer who, from an acre of ground, raised from 16 to 20 bushels of them, which are now worth \$1.25 per bushel in Janesville. They were sown with the drill, cultivated with the cultivator, and hoed only once. The farmer said it was no more work to raise those beans than an acre of corn, and that the cost was about equal, both being delivered shelled in the half bushel. The Navy beans are the best ones to raise.

Clover will do well on part of the soil in this country, while on the rest it is apt to winter kill. Where it does not kill out it is an exceedingly profitable crop. The first crop is cut for hay, while the second is left for seed, the average of which is about four bushels per acre. The Messrs. Fellows, of Center, raised last season some forty bushels, which they have sold at \$4.50 and \$4.75. There are some other things that can be raised at a profit, as well as wheat and pork.

J. S. CHAPIN.

Janesville, April 30, 1862.

WORK COMMENCED.—The chief engineer of the Chicago & Northwestern railway commenced work in good earnest last Tuesday morning, in grading on the line near West Deperre, in the town of Lawrence.

From the Wheeling (Va.) Telegraph.

Gen. Fremont and his Department.

Gen. Fremont leaves this city to-day for the interior of Western Virginia. What point he will start for, or what route he will take, and where his main operations will commence, remain, of course, a secret, as yet. His department is a large one, and altogether different from any of the others. His troops will have a different kind of work to do from other troops. Skirmishing, and putting down guerrillas, restoring local law and order, and reassuring Union people over a large tract of country, seems to be chiefly the work of his command. He has a great field before him in southwestern Virginia—a section as yet held in undisputed sway by the rebels. He will, no doubt, make haste to remove from our people here the iron yoke of the rebels. We may depend upon it that the May days will witness a complete ridding out of the rebels from all parts of Western Virginia. In the meantime, we presume, preparations are going on to relieve the East Tennessee people. All the country east of a line drawn north and south through Knoxville is within Gen. Fremont's department. We know that it is his special desire and ambition to go as speedily as possible to the rescue of the noble patriots who have suffered so much and so long at the hands of the rebels. Parson Brownlow has told us that General Fremont is a favorite hero, and that all his fellow sufferers in this section will enthusiastically rally round the general's banner.

General Fremont's stay in Wheeling has been longer than he expected. The reason has been that he found that he had to organize his whole department. In a thousand particulars he lacked facilities for carrying out the work before him. He has been laboriously engaged ever since he reached the city. No man could show more untiring devotion to his business. What he has achieved in the work of military organization, and in the furtherance of civil law in West Virginia, will never be known until the official record comes to be made up. A specimen of it was published yesterday in the findings of his court martial, and in sentencing three murderous bushwhackers to death. These desperadoes are finding out that there is a government, and that their game is a dangerous one. It is Gen. Fremont's determination to put them down or exterminate them. Very few of them will trouble the court officers from this time on. The "sneak-and-let-go" practice has been entirely abandoned. Trial by court martial and death by hanging are to be order of the day.—The guerrillas may as well make up their minds at once to this, for a stern will is after them.

When Gen. Fremont came to Wheeling he had more prejudice to encounter, we suppose, than any man who ever came here. We hear of no instance in which personal or official intercourse has not broken down that prejudice. It is only those who read, hear or see but one side of the matter. His quiet unassuming manner and his devotion to his work have impressed everybody who has had anything to do with him. All the foolish talk about his inaccessibility has been found untrue. No man could be more accessible who has the same business to do.

He has no time, and never did have, to waste on people, but he has time for all persons who have business with him, and the good use he makes of his intercourse with every individual, has been many times remarked. He studiously gleans every particle of information that concerns his department from every one who has to do with him, and on all occasions has shown himself only too glad to consult the wishes of our western Virginians in every matter that concerned them. Indeed, for one who has the reputation among his enemies of being insubordinate, the deferential and subdued manner of Gen. Fremont is a matter of note. What particularly arrests the attention of a converser with the general is the fact that he has nothing to say about himself, either incidentally or directly, and the fact also that he speaks mildly and with apparently no feeling in reference to the attacks upon him in and out of congress. He wears the air all the time of a man who is content "to labor and to wait," and who in the meanwhile is assured beyond a doubt of his final triumph. One thing is certain, as any one can see, that Gen. Fremont is a good general, and like that character in scripture who was pronounced greater than he who captured a city, he rules his own spirit.

We are not at liberty, of course, to speak in reference to the number of troops in the Mountain Department. Suffice it to say, it is much greater than many people suppose. Some four or five brigadier generals have commands within it. The combinations which will be made are dependent on operations within Gen. Banks' department, and the general requirements of the service along the line of the Potomac and Rappahannock. Gen. Fremont may at any time be ordered to act in connection with the movements that look towards Richmond, or he may be left to pursue operations with his department. For the present he is doing a busy work, as we have stated, with the guerrillas and local rebels of all kinds. Gen. Schenck, for instance, is scouring the country thoroughly as he advances, up through Hardy and Pendleton counties. We have understood that he has complete lists of all the grades and classes of local rebels that infest the country, and that when one is brought before him, he knows at once just what to do with him. Gen. Milroy is active all the time. Nearly every day he bags or kills a lot of these villains, and his troops are fast reducing the country to a condition of security for life and property.

There is a line of operations from Kanawha Valley from the Big Sandy to Cumberland River, that line is not so much heard from these times, but it is a very important line, notwithstanding. The portion of country through which it extends has been badly used by the rebels. The people have been demoralized, owing to the doubtful course by which it has alternately been held by our forces and by the rebels. Order and peace are being restored along this line, while at the same time the troops threaten the Covington & Staunton railroad, and also the Virginia & Tennessee railroad.

Under the restrictions now upon news, no more outline of operations, in a great department like that of the mountains, can be very satisfactory. We make these notes, however, to-day, to let our readers see that there is a large military business going on in what has heretofore been considered a merely nominal department. We greatly mistake matters if some very brilliant achievements do not yet occur within its limits.

The navy department, since July last, has been constantly urging the government to capture Norfolk. As long ago as July, Com. Stringham proposed to Gen. Butler, who was then at the Fortress, to co-operate with him in the attempt to take Norfolk. The Commodore felt certain of success, but Gen. Butler declined—doubtless in obedience to instructions from Washington. Still later, during the past winter, was the proposition renewed and declined—in fact, Secy Welles has steadily urged the occupation of Norfolk, but his views have not been adopted by the government.—*N. Y. Post.*

All passes to citizens to go up the Tennessee river are refused.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

BEFORE YORKTOWN, May 1.

On Tuesday, a steamboat was seen with a load of troops before Yorktown. They probably came from West Point; 30 miles above, indicating that the enemy is being reinforced, instead of preparing to evacuate. Battery No. 1, at the mouth of Wormley Creek, and commanding the rebel water batteries at Yorktown and Gloucester, opened yesterday afternoon, on the enemy's shipping, at a range of about two miles. The first shot, which was followed in rapid succession by others, caused the rebel vessels to beat a hasty retreat out of range. No damage was supposed to be sustained by the enemy's vessels, as the range had not been obtained. The guns were then directed towards the works at Yorktown and Gloucester, with the view of getting a reply. They were not long kept waiting. The large pivot gun, stationed on the heights of Yorktown, sent a messenger which caused every one to jump for the trenches. The fire was now kept up quite briskly, for two hours, from both sides, with no damage so far as we are concerned, although some of the shells came too close to make it pleasant. Some of our shells were seen to explode directly over the enemy's parapets, which a moment before were lined with men. About sixty shots were fired from our 100 and 200-pound Parrotts during the afternoon. What damage the enemy sustained is unknown.

PITTSBURG LANDING, May 2.

General order issued, yesterday, transferring Major General Thomas' division from the army of Ohio to the army of Tennessee, and Major General Thomas takes command of the army formerly under Grant, of which the divisions of McClernand and Wallace are to constitute the reserve, under McClernand. Major General Grant will retain command of his district, including the army corps of Tennessee, but in the present movement, will act as second in command under the Major General commanding the department.

CINCINNATI, May 2.

The Commercial has from its correspondents with the army of General Halleck the following official figures of our loss at the battle of Pittsburg Landing:—McClernand's division, killed 231, wounded 1,331, missing 236; W. H. L. Wallace's, killed 229, wounded 1,033, missing 1,163; Lew. Wallace's, killed 449, wounded 257, missing 5; Hurlbut's, killed 313, wounded 1,419, missing 223; Sherman's, killed 437, wounded 1,402, missing 466; 1,802; Grant's, killed 80, wounded 410, missing 27; Nelson's, killed 93, wounded 612, missing 10; McCook's, killed 91, wounded 806, missing 11; total killed 1,735; wounded, 7,882; missing, 3,956. Total killed, wounded and missing 13,763. About 300 wounded have since died. Our burial parties report between twenty-five hundred and three thousand rebels found dead on the field.

The Commercial publishes passages of a letter from General Grant, in reply to one informing him of the nature of the criticisms of his management of the battle of Pittsburg Landing. General Grant says: "I will go on and do my duty to the best of my ability, without praise, and do all I can to bring the war to a speedy close. I am not an aspirant for anything at the close of the war. There is one thing I feel well assured of, that is, I have the confidence of every brave man in my command. Those who showed the white feather, will do all in their power to attract attention from themselves. I had, perhaps, a dozen officers arrested for cowardice in the first day's fight. These men are necessarily my enemies. As to the talk about a surprise, there could be nothing more false. If the enemy had sent us word, when and where they would attack, we could not have been better prepared. Skirmishing had been going on for two days, between our reconnoitering parties and the enemy's advance. I did not believe, however, they intended to make a determined attack, but simply making a reconnaissance in force. My headquarters were at Savannah, though I usually spent the day at Pittsburg. The troops were constantly arriving, to be assigned to brigades and divisions. All were ordered to report, making it necessary to keep an officer or some one there. I was also looking for Buell, to arrive, and it was important I should have every arrangement complete for his speedy transit to this side of the river."

FORT MONROE, May 1.

Special to Times.—Three or four rebel boats, off Sewell's Point, this morning, appeared to be placing boulders to mark the channel. Gen. Prentiss and 700 federal prisoners, had arrived at Selma, Alabama. The officers are to be sent to Talladega, and the privates to Montgomery.

Com. Hollins passed through Columbia, Saturday, enroute to Richmond. He is stated that there were 100 heavy guns in position, between Fort Jackson and the city, that the Louisiana was ready and waiting, that numerous boarding parties were organized to take national vessels, at all hazards, and that the Mississippi, though unfinished, could, if necessary be brought into action.

The rebel Gen. Gladden has died from wounds at Shiloh.

CAIRO, May 2.

River stationary, and eight inches higher than ever before known.

News from Pittsburg Landing is of the highest importance. Its transmission over the wires is prohibited. From the latest news from the fleet it was generally believed that a simultaneous attack will be made by the fleet before the close of the week.

Memphis papers of the 29th ult. say that a meeting had been held the night before, at which it was concluded to burn the city in case of the approach of the federal fleet. Editorials urgently call on the people to reinforce Price at Fort Wright, as the only hope for the salvation of the city.

Gov. Yates left, to-night, for Pittsburg, with a hospital steamer and a large quantity of sanitary stores.

CHICAGO, May 2.

By a special to the Tribune, from Cairo, from the fleet, we learn of the capture of Baton Rouge and the Confederate arsenal.

CAIRO, May 2.

Gen. Lew Wallace's division has taken possession of Purdy without opposition. The enemy's left flank rested at that town. The mortar boats below continued firing at Fort Wright, at intervals of ten minutes. Com. Foote is preparing for a general attack on the rebel works. An attack on our fleet was expected on Tuesday, by the rebel gunboats. Our flotilla, formed in line of battle, but no demonstration was made.

TO-DAY'S REPORT.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

BEFORE YORKTOWN, May 2.

Prof. Lowe has brought up a large balloon, called the Intrepid. It is built to carry up from four to six persons, and from

its position in the edge of the woods towards above the lofty pines as it lies at anchor, ready at all times to make ascension.—Gen. Barraud went up a few days ago, and remained at anchor over Yorktown, nearly four hours. This is the fourth balloon we now have here, between the York and James rivers.

WASHINGTON, May 2.

The current report that Gen. McDowell has crossed the Rappahannock and occupied Fredericksburg, is untrue. Telegraph communication is established with him.

Deserters from the rebel army, here, continue to be numerous. They are coming in daily, almost hourly, from various directions, and all agree in their statements of the rebel force as being about 100,000, and of a very general depression of spirits among both officers and men. The news of our recent victories is kept from them.

'Times' special.—The town was startled by the rumor, to-day, that all the members of congress of the border slave states, and a number of conservative sympathizers from other states, were seriously considering the propriety of withdrawing in a body from the senate and the house, and thus precipitating a decision by the people of the whole country on the radical measures of confiscation and emancipation.

The finance committee of the senate received a deputation of butchers from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to-day, by whose arguments they were prevailed upon to reduce the tax on slaughtered animals.

NEW YORK, May 3.

It is understood that the board recently appointed by the secretary of the navy to examine the Stevens battery have, after a full investigation, reported that it should be finished, and that some modifications be made in the details of the work remaining to be done.

FORT MONROE, May 2.

A refugee from Norfolk left last night in a row boat and arrived this forenoon. Com. Tatnall received sealed orders, on Monday, and sailed, but on opening them in Elizabeth river, found he was ordered to run the blockade and proceed to York river; he thereupon returned to Norfolk and immediately resigned his commission, together with his chief officers. There was a general expectation in Norfolk that the Merrimack would come out at once.

There are 6,000 or 7,000 rebel troops under Gen. Huger between Pig Point and Norfolk. Three companies in Portsmouth rebelled a few days since. It is also reported that part of Gen. Magruder's forces had mutinied at Williamsburg. A torpedo has been constructed at Norfolk calculated to be managed under water by one man and propelled by him under the vessel to be destroyed. It is said to be five or six feet long.

From the Correspondent of the Associated Press.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 2, 1862.

The rebels opened this morning with their rifled columbards, 68-pounders, placed on the Heights of Yorktown. Our No. 1 battery of 100 and 200-pounder Parrotts, was then brought to bear upon the only gun which has given us any trouble. Our shots falling over and around it with every prospect of its being very soon dismounted, when on its 23d discharge the enemy's gun burst into a thousand pieces, tearing up the parapet and making havoc. No less than 10 persons were standing on the parapet within six feet of it, besides those who were laid from view by the works. The destruction of life must have been considerable. This was the only gun which the rebels have shown capable of doing No. 1 battery any harm. All firing on their side ceased, while our guns were manned with renewed vigor, directing their shells into the town. About 100 shots were fired by our guns up to 2 o'clock this afternoon, when all firing ceased. A rebel steamer came down the river and attempted to land at Yorktown, but was prevented by a few shots from our 100-pounder Parrotts.

The rebels kept up a continuous fire, all last night, on our men in the trenches. The only casualties were the wounding of two.

The weather is again pleasant, if it should continue you can look out for startling news from this quarter, as the work laid out is approaching completion.

Jos. Doctor, Co. G, Berdan's sharpshooters, was wounded last night and taken prisoner.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

CHICAGO, May 3.

The Memphis Argus, 29th, has the following despatches:

CORINTH, April 28.

"Beauregard is moving large bodies southward. Some go by rail, others afoot; a few have gone west. It is generally understood that he is evacuating, though he declines answering questions," says President Davis understands his movements."

CORINTH, April 28.

"Purdy evacuated last night. Every building said to be destroyed. Our Yankees moving in that direction. Our outposts had a skirmish with their advance, early this morning, capturing sixty prisoners, including nine commissioned officers."

FORT WRIGHT, April 25.

via Memphis, April 25.

There has been no change in affairs here since Saturday. Steamers and gunboats from below have arrived. The Yankee fleet has gained higher up stream, now lying opposite Osceola, excepting their mortars, which still keep up their harmless firing.

CAIRO, May 2.

The Memphis Argus has a despatch from Corinth stating that despatches just received there state that Gen. Buckner and Col. Roger Hanover, who were taken prisoners at Fort Donelson, are to be exchanged for Gen. Prentiss and Capt. W. G. McMichael, of Philadelphia, who was chief of Gen. C. F. Smith's staff.

WASHINGTON, May 2.

Herald's special.—About two months ago I stated that there was in contemplation by the government, an amnesty measure; that it was proposed to offer said amnesty as soon as our power extended over Richmond and a few other specified places. Now I learn, not in so many words directly, but indirectly, that the subject matter of such amnesty measure is actually under consideration and may soon be passed, the whole depending on the immediate success or defeat of our arms. I was told, some time ago, that such amnesty would be extended to all except Davis and his cabinet, and the Confederate major and brigadier generals, with a few prominent and eminent civilians.

NEW YORK, May 3.

A special to the Tribune, giving an account of the capture of Fort Macon, says: "The fire of our batteries dismounted 13 guns and tore up the glacis and ramparts in the most effectual manner. Of 1100 shot and shell thrown by them at the fort, 500 struck the work. The guns of the fort were all thrown with skill and courage, but the scanty shells of our position afforded complete protection to the men. The hoisting of the white flag was followed by a conference with Gen. Parks, and a suspension of hostilities until the following morning. During the night the proposition to surrender was communicated to Gen. Burnside, and in the morning articles of agreement were signed. The garrison surrendered as prisoners of war, were released on parole and were allowed to take their private effects with them. The officers re-

turned their side arms. These were the terms originally proposed by Gen. Parks, but refused by Col. White, commandant of the fort.

The surrender of Fort Macon gives Gen. Burnside a port of entry with secure anchorage for his heaviest vessels. It gives the government another of the stolen fortifications with 60 guns, 20,000 pounds of powder, shot and shell in proportion, 400 stand of arms, a large store of provisions, 430 prisoners and 30 horses. It releases a portion of the blockading fleet for service elsewhere, and ensures the retention of this district and the surrender of North Carolina. Gen. Burnside, in a general order congratulating Gen. Parks on his victory, commands that the name of Fort Macon be inscribed on the colors of the 4th and 6th Rhode Island regiments and the 8th Connecticut regiment. The command of the fort was offered to Capt. Lewis O. Morris, late artillery, after the surrender, but declined, and Col. Rodman, of the 1th Rhode Island, was placed in charge.

BALTIMORE, May 3.

The Old Point boat has arrived but it brings no news. A flag of truce had come down from Norfolk, but no later intelligence came with it.

WASHINGTON, May 3.

At the latest accounts there are now 168 brigadier generals, and that 26 in addition will be sent to the front.

A favorable report has been made on the recommendation of Sickles, and there seems no doubt that he will soon be confirmed. The bill proposing to limit the number of brigadier generals to 200, and major generals 26, will in all probability become a law. Thus far, or within two days, applications have been filed for compensation for 42 of the slaves manumitted in the District of Columbia. Senator Sumner's bill, of which he gave notice, to-day, repeals three sections of the act of 1808, regulating the coastwise slave trade, and makes the transportation of slaves from one part of the United States to another, a penal offense.

BAXTON, Me., May 3.

A powder mill explosion occurred at Gorham, yesterday. Eight buildings exploded successively; 200 bbls of powder were in them. No one was hurt. The hands were all at supper at the time. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

BOSTON, May 3.

Col. Davison, of the 3d Mississippi regiment, captured at Fort Donelson, died at Fort Warren on Thursday. His body has been sent to his friends. Austin B Smith, late navy agent at San Francisco, has been released from Fort Warren, in exchange for Wm. A. Ayers of Philadelphia, who was captured while rambling over the battle field of Bull Run, after the evacuation of Manassas.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 3.

Flour quiet and without material change; sales 6,000 barrels 5.06 a 6.10 superfine western. Wheat receipts 13,263 bushels, market quiet and unchanged only very limited supply offering.

THE CONTRAST.—The telegraph has two paragraphs under the same date, which we subjoin:

"Unionists of undoubted loyalty, driven from Fredericksburg, and now within our lines, voice this information."

"McDowell now has ample means of crossing the Rappahannock. By his order the houses of wealthy rebels are protected by federal guard, although the women in them spit from their windows upon the passing soldiers."

Union men driven from their homes and secessionists protected in theirs. There has been so much of this kind of business in these localities, that it is for the interest of every man in the border and southern states to be a rebel. How much longer must it last?

Mr. George W. Bungay, the poet and reformer, has joined the editorial staff of the New York Tribune.

DIED.

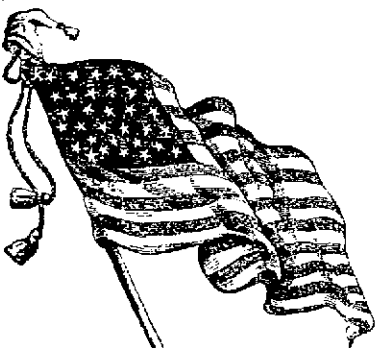
In Chicago, April 29, 1862, of consumption, Rev. J. S. BROW, aged 53 years, formerly of this city.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.,

Chicago, May 1, 1862.





Forever float that standard free!  
Where Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

### Beauregard Running Away.

It is probable, from the fact that the enemy have evacuated Purdy, and from other accounts by telegraph, that Beauregard is leaving Corinth. Where he is going is the question, west, south, or to reinforce Davis?

### Baton Rouge Taken.

Our gunboats, from New Orleans, have taken Baton Rouge, and the arsenal located at that place. Baton Rouge is the capital of the state of Louisiana, and is about one hundred miles from New Orleans. We expect to hear from them further up the river soon.

### The Loss at Pittsburg Landing.

The official report of the total federal loss at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, has just been published. The number of killed was 1,733, wounded 7,882, missing 3,950—total 13,565. Three hundred of our wounded have since died. The number of the enemy buried on the field was between 2,500 and 3,000.

This is an enormous loss on both sides, and shows the desperate nature of the combat. No one can read it without a shudder. What misery and woe is connected with the statement here made. If any need a stimulant for hatred of the bloody wretches who are the cause of this sacrifice, let him pore over the columns of the names of the killed and wounded, in search of some lost one, and think of so many homes rendered desolate by this terrible war. Nevertheless the sacrifice must be made. There is no other way.

### Gen. Grant's Defence.

We do not believe the reply of General Grant to the criticisms made upon his conduct at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, will raise him in public estimation. If he is conscious of doing the best that could have been done under all the circumstances surrounding him, he would not fly into a passion, and call all who do not have confidence in him, cowards. Contrast his course with that of Gen. McDowell, who was censured for the defeat at Bull Run. He made a candid statement, which bore the impress of honesty and fairness upon it, not screening himself, nor accusing others of showing the "white feather." When the people read it they said, "there is a brave and truthful man, he should have another opportunity to test his generalship;" and to-day, he has the confidence of the country. It will not be so with Gen. Grant; he will sink lower than ever in public estimation. Although he says there was no surprise, ten thousand witnesses bear unanimous testimony to the fact. Not one sustains Gen. Grant.

"If the enemy had sent him word when and where he would attack, we could not have been better prepared," he says. If the enemy had sent him word, would he have had his head quarters ten miles away from his army? would he have been absent from it six hours after the battle commenced? would he have had his army divided? would he have stationed the rawest regiments at the point of the enemy's attack, some of them without ammunition, others with inadequate supply, miles from support, artillery in the rear, and no adequate force of pickets in front? Would he have had no plan of resistance, if he had notice of the enemy's coming, and would confusion have reigned among our forces the whole day, regiments, companies and individuals fighting on their "own hook"? If he was "waiting for Buell," why had he no means of transportation to carry his army across the river? not having any, why did he neglect to order Gen. Nelson to march up from Savannah, after he arrived; and why did his own troops then go up, as our Wisconsin 14th did, without proper orders, volunteering to do what they saw should be done, but which no competent authority commanded them to do?

The repulse of our troops on Sunday was the result of want of generalship, on the part of Gen. Grant, and not because of the cowardice of his officers and men. Such is now the public judgment, and such it will remain, if no better defence can be made by Gen. Grant. From the evidence before the country he is unworthy to command, and he should no longer be permitted to sacrifice the lives of our soldiers, by his blunders and his recklessness. This is the third time he has shown these traits, and it is enough. Those who keep him in command must hereafter take the responsibility of his failures.

**FEASTING TRAITORS.**—The few rebels who have yet been honored with, are boarded at one of our first hotels, called upon and sympathized with by some of our citizens, and given them to excite the compassion and admiration of those who are already more than half disloyal. —*Detroit Advertiser.*

**FALL OF A MASS OF ROCK.**—A great mass of rock, weighing probably two hundred tons, fell from the bluff at East Haddam, Conn., 26th inst. It completely crushed the barn of R. W. Miller, with wagons, sleighs, &c., stored in it, while a horse tied in the barn escaped without a scratch. Loss \$500.

### From the Fifth Regiment.

The following is an extract of a letter written by W. W. Bradshaw, a member of Capt. Wheeler's company, dated "Near Yorktown, April 20th." Referring to the battle of Mill Creek, he says:

"Our shells made great havoc in the camp of the enemy. Towards night they ceased firing, and we took the opportunity to improve our quarters by building a new fortification. This we have worked on every night since, until last night, and would have worked then had it not been for the rain, which fell in torrents nearly all night. On the night of the 17th the rebels attempted to cross over and take our works, but they were easily driven back. On the dam is a road wide enough for four men to walk abreast. One of our guns was placed on this before dark, and as soon as the enemy were fairly upon it, we swept it clean with grape and canister, sweeping them into eternity. There has been but little fighting in the day-time since the morning of the 16th. Yesterday morning our fort was so far completed that she was manned and a banner hung to the breeze, within half a mile of the rebels' works. I would laugh to see the enemy build such a fortification under our noses. From here the sharpshooters can pick a man from any part that can bear on our forts."

APRIL 20.—Yesterday, while writing, the right wing of our regiment were ordered out on duty. I tell you we had a regular time; it rained all the time. We were to be relieved every two hours. At twelve last night the rebels fired constantly on our lines, but owing to the darkness of the night and our imperfect knowledge of their position, we did not fire a single time, but lay close to the ground watching, for we were ordered to hold fire until we could make a sure thing of it; but they seemed to think there was a trap somewhere, and withdrew after firing half an hour. Our relief were afraid of exposing our position, so they kept us on from twelve last night until six this morning. At least twenty shots struck the tree I was laying behind. They dare not make their appearance after daylight, for our guns will carry farthest. They speak of us in the following style: "If we had as good guns as some Yankee sons of the devil, we would show them how it is done." This morning a flag of truce floated from each fort, and our officers and the rebel officers were together on the dam making some negotiation, but what it was we can't guess. This afternoon it is raining again."

### For the Daily Gazette.

### News from Two Wisconsin Prisoners.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Please publish the following letter received by S. E. Reed, of this city. The letter was written by a prisoner taken at the battle of Bull Run and will be read with extreme interest by the many friends and relatives of the writer, and of Mr. Wilcox, who has not been heard of for a long time.

SALISBURY, N. C., March 21st, 1862.

CORRESPONDENT:—I cannot conceive what kind of ideas you have of me for not writing to you before. But paper is too scarce for a long excuse. Wait, if you please, till I reach the lines.

I doubled teams with Oramel Wilcox, of Co. D, Oct. 8th. We and several more Wisconsin boys are with the Kentucky sharpshooters. There are fourteen hundred and sixty-eight of — in the above mentioned band. Left Tusculum March 1st. Don't know when I shall get home, but I bide my time with patience. All will yet be well. I am healthy, happy and fat; weigh 178 pounds.

I have not heard a word from home or the regiment since I was taken. Wilcox is all right, thinks he'll marry in this country some where. He says you may say to his folks if you see them, that he will be there when he gets back. He can think of no more of interest to any one.

Only you be as patient and happy as I am, I shall be at home some time.

ELISEA R. REED.

### Rye with Wheat, for Church Buds.

In the Prairie Farmer of April 19th, is an account of an experiment which is well worth testing in this latitude. It is nothing less than feeding church buds, so that they will let the wheat alone. The plan is to sow one bushel of winter rye with twelve bushels of spring wheat. The rye does not head out, but spreading out close to the ground, the buds will content themselves with eating the green rye, until the wheat is too far advanced to be injured by them. It is certainly very feasible, and looks as though it would accomplish the object desired. If none of the rye was eaten, it would pay for itself by giving good fall feed. Who will try a few acres to test it? If it should win, it would save the west millions of dollars.

Will it not pay for each to raise one or two acres of *White Beans* this season? Yesterday we met a farmer who, from an acre of ground, raised from 18 to 20 bushels of them, which are now worth \$1.25 per bushel in Janesville. They were sown with the drill, cultivated with the cultivator, and hauled only once. The farmer said it was no more work to raise those beans than an acre of corn, and that the cost was about equal, both being delivered shelled in the half bushel. The Navy beans are the best ones to raise.

**Clover** will do well on part of the soil in this country, while on the rest it is apt to winter kill. Where it does not kill out it is an exceedingly profitable crop. The first crop is out for hay, while the second is left for seed, the average of which is about four bushels per acre. The Messrs. Fellows, of Center, raised last season some forty bushels, which they have sold at \$4.50 and \$4.75. There are some other things that can be raised at a profit, as well as wheat and pork.

J. S. CHAPIN.

JANESVILLE, April 30, 1862.

**WORK COMMENCED.**—The chief engineer of the Chicago & Northwestern railway commenced work in good earnest last Tuesday morning, in grading, on the line near West Depere, in the town of Lawrence.

### From the Wheeling (Va.) Intelligencer.

### Gen. Fremont and his Department.

Gen. Fremont leaves this city to-day for the interior of Western Virginia. What point he will start for, or what route he will take, and where his main operations will commence, remain, of course, a secret, as yet. His department is a large one, and altogether different from Western Virginia. His troops will have a different kind of work to do from other troops. Skirmishing, and putting down guerrillas, restoring local law and order, and reassuring Union people over a large tract of country, seems to be chiefly the work of his command. He has a great field before him in southwestern Virginia—a section as yet held in undisputed sway by the rebels. He will, no doubt, make haste to remove from our people here the iron yoke of the rebels. We may depend upon it that the May days will witness a complete ridding out of the rebels from all parts of Western Virginia. In the meantime, we presume, operations are going on to relieve the East Tennessee people. All the country east of a line drawn north and south through Knoxville is within Gen. Fremont's department. We know that it is his special desire and ambition to go as speedily as possible to the rescue of the noble patriots who have suffered so much and so long at the hands of the rebels. Parson Brownlow has told us that General Fremont is a favorite there, and he and all his fellow sufferers in the mountains will enthusiastically rally round the general's banner.

General Fremont's stay in Wheeling has been longer than expected. The reason has been that he found that he had to organize his whole department. In a thousand particulars he lacked facilities for carrying out the work before him. He has been laboriously engaged ever since he reached the city. No man could show more untiring devotion to his business. What he has achieved in the work of military organization, and in the furtherance of civil law in West Virginia, will never be known until the official record comes to be made up. A specimen of it was published yesterday in the findings of his court martial, and in sentencing three murderous bushwhackers to death. These desperadoes are finding out that there is a government, and that their game is a dangerous one. It is Gen. Fremont's determination to put them down or exterminate them. Very few of them will trouble the court officers from this time on. The "swear-and-let-go" practice has been entirely abandoned. Trial by court martial and death by hanging are to be order of the day.—The guerrillas may as well make up their minds at once to this, for a stern will is after them.

When Gen. Fremont came to Wheeling he had more prejudice to encounter, we suppose, than any man who ever came here. We hear of no instance in which personal or official intercourse has not broken down that prejudice. It is only those who read, hear or see but one side that retain it. His quiet unassuming manner and his devotion to his work have impressed everybody who has had anything to do with him. All the foolish talk about his inaccessibility has been found untrue. No man could be more accessible who has the same business to do.

He has no time, and never did have, to waste on people; but he has time for all persons who have business with him, and the good use he makes of his intercourse with every individual, has been many times remarked. He studiously gleans every particle of information that concerns his department from every one who has to do with him, and on all occasions has shown himself only too glad to consult the wishes of our western Virginians in every matter that concerned them. Indeed, for one who has the reputation among his enemies of being an overbearing and despotic man, he has a sublimed magnanimity of Gen. Fremont is a master of time. What particularly arrests the attention of a converser with the general is the fact that he has nothing to say about himself, either incidentally or directly, and the fact also that he speaks mildly and with apparently no feeling in reference to the attacks upon him in and out of congress. He wears the air all the time of a man who is content "to labor and to wait," and who in the meanwhile is assured beyond a doubt of his final triumph. One thing is certain, as any one can see, that Gen. Fremont has conquered himself; and like that character in scripture who was pronounced greater than he who captured a city, he rules his own spirit.

We are not at liberty, of course, to speak in reference to the number of troops in the Mountain Department. Suffice it to say, it is much greater than many people suppose. Some four or five brigadier generals have commands within it. The combinations which will be made are dependent on operations within Gen. Banks' department, and the general requirements of the service along the line of the Potomac and Rappahannock. Gen. Fremont may at any time be ordered to act in connection with the movements that look towards Richmond, or he may be left to pursue operations with his department. For the present he is doing a busy work, as we have stated, with the guerrillas and local rebels of all kinds. Gen. Schenck, for instance, is scouring the country thoroughly as he advances, up through Hardy and Pendleton counties. We have understood that he has complete lists of all the grades and classes of local rebels who infest the country, and that when he is ready and when he knows at once just what to do with him, Gen. Milroy is active all the time. Nearly every day he bags or kills a lot of these villains, and his troops are fast reducing the country to a condition of security for life and property. There is a line of operations from the Kanawha Valley from the Big Sandy to Cumberland Ford. True, that line is not much heard from these times, but it is a very important line, notwithstanding. The portion of country through which it extends has been badly used by the rebels. The people here are demoralized, owing to the doubtful tenure by which it has alternately been held by our forces and by the rebels. Order and peace are being restored along this line, while at the same time the troops threaten the Covington & Staunton railroad, and also the Virginia & Tennessee railroad.

Under the restrictions now upon news, no mere outline of operations, in a great department like that of the mountains, can be very satisfactory. We make these notes, however, to-day, to let our readers see that there is a large military business going on in what has heretofore been considered a merely nominal department. We greatly mistake matters if some very brilliant achievements do not yet occur within its limits.

The navy department, since July last, has been constantly urging the government to capture Norfolk. As long ago as July, Com. Stringer proposed to Gen. Butler, who was then at the Fortress, to take Norfolk with him in the attempt to take Norfolk. The Commodore felt certain of success, but Gen. Butler declined—doubtless in obedience to instructions from Washington. Still later, during the past winter, was the proposition renewed and declined—in fact, Sec'y Welles has steadily urged the occupation of Norfolk; but his views have not been adopted by the government.—*M. Y. Post.*

All passes to citizens to go up the Tennessee river are refused.

### BY TELEGRAPH.

### REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.  
Office in Union Passenger Depot

### Last Night's Report.

BEFORE YORKTOWN, May 1. On Tuesday steamboat was seen with a load of troops before Yorktown. They probably came from West Point, 30 miles above, indicating that the enemy is being reinforced, instead of preparing to evacuate.

Battery No. 1, at the mouth of Wormley Creek, and commanding the rebel water batteries at Yorktown and Gloucester, opened yesterday afternoon, on the enemy's shipping, at a range of about two miles. The first shot, which was followed in rapid succession by others, caused the rebel vessels to beat a hasty retreat out of range. No damage was supposed to be sustained by the enemy's vessels as the range had not been obtained. The guns were then directed towards the works at Yorktown and Gloucester, with the view of getting a reply. They were not long kept waiting. The large pivot gun, stationed on the heights of Yorktown, sent a messenger which caused every one to jump for the trenches. The fire was now kept up quite briskly, for two hours, from both sides, with no damage so far as we are concerned, although some of their shells came too close to make it pleasant. Some of our shells were seen to explode directly over the enemy's parapets, which a moment before were lined with men. About sixty shots were fired from our 100 and 200-pounder Parrotts during the afternoon. What damage the enemy sustained is unknown.

PITTSBURG LANDING, May 2. General order issued, yesterday, transferring Major General Thomas' division from the army of Ohio to the army of Tennessee, and Major General Thomas takes command of the army formerly under Grant, of which the divisions of McClernand and Wallace are to constitute the reserve, under McClernand. Major General Grant will retain command of his district, including the army corps of Tennessee, but in the present movement, will act as second in command under the Major General commanding the department.

CINCINNATI, May 2. The Commercial has from its correspondents with the army of General Halleck the following official figures of our loss at the battle of Pittsburg Landing:—McClernand's division, killed 251, wounded 1,351, missing 236; W. H. L. Wallace's, killed 228, wounded 1,633, missing 1,163; Lew. Wallace's, killed 43, wounded 257, missing 5; Hurlbut's, killed 313, wounded 1,465, missing 223; Sherman's, killed 437, wounded 1,402, missing 488; Prentiss's, killed 196, wounded 562, missing 1,802; Crittenden's, killed 80, wounded 410, missing 27; Nelson's, killed 93, wounded 612, missing 10; Cook's, killed 94, wounded 896, missing 11; total killed 1,735; wounded, 7,882; missing, 3,950. Total killed, wounded and missing 13,565. About 300 wounded have since died. Our burial parties report between twenty-five hundred and three thousand rebels found dead on the field.

The Commercial publishes passages of a letter from General Grant, in reply to one informing him of the nature of the criticism of his management of the battle of Pittsburg Landing. General Grant says: "I will go on and do my duty to the best of my ability, without praise, and do all I can to bring the war to a speedy close. I am not an aspirant for anything at the close of the war. There is one thing I feel well assured of, that is, I have the confidence of every brave man in my command. Those who showed the white feather, will do all in their power to attract attention from themselves. I had, perhaps, a dozen officers arrested for cowardice in the first day's fight. These men are necessarily my enemies. As to the talk about a surprise, the secret was kept so well that it was better prepared. Skirmishing had been going on for two days, between our reconnoitering parties and the enemy's advance. I did not believe, however, they intended to make a determined attack, but simply making a reconnaissance in force. My headquarters were at Savannah, though I usually spent the day at Pittsburg. The troops were constantly arriving, to be assigned to brigades and divisions. All were ordered to report, making it necessary to be at the scene of the battle. It was also looking for Buell, and it was important I should have every arrangement complete for his speedy transit to this side of the river."

SPECIAL TO TIMES.—Three or four rebel boats, off Sewell's Point, this morning, appeared to be placing boulders to mark the channel.

Gen. Prentiss and 700 federal prisoners, had arrived at Selma, Alabama. The officers are to be sent to Talladega, and the privates to Montgomery.

Com. Hollins passed through Columbia, Saturday, enroute to Richmond. He is amazed at the fall of New Orleans. It is stated that there were 100 heavy guns in position between Ft. Jackson and the city, that the Louisiana was ready and waiting, that numerous boarding parties were organized to take national vessels, at all hazards, and that the Mississippi, though unfinished, could, if necessary be brought into action.

The rebel Gen. Gladden has died from wounds at Shiloh.

CAIRO, May 2. River stationary, and eight inches higher than ever before known.

News from Pittsburg Landing is of the highest importance. Its transmission over the wires is prohibited.

From the latest news from the fleet it was generally believed that a simultaneous attack will be made by the fleet before the close of the week.

Memphis papers of the 29th ult. say that a meeting had been held the night before, at which it was concluded to burn the city in case of the approach of the federal fleet. Editorials urgently call on the people to reinforce Price at Fort Wright, as the only hope for the salvation of the city.

Gen. Yates left, to-night, for Pittsburg, with a hospital steamer and a large quantity of sanitary stores.

By a special to the Tribune, from Cairo, from the fleet, we learn of the capture of Baton Rouge and the Confederate Arsenal.

Gen. Lew Wallace's division has taken possession of Purdy without opposition. The enemy's left flank rested at that town.

The mortar boats below continued firing at Fort Wright, at intervals of ten minutes. Com. Foote is preparing for a general attack on the rebel works. An attack on our fleet was expected on Tuesday, by the rebel gunboats. Our flotilla formed in line of battle, but no demonstration was made.

### To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

### MORNING DESPATCHES.

BEFORE YORKTOWN, May 2. Prof. Lowe has brought up a large balloon, called the Intrepid. It is built to carry up from four to six persons, and from

its position in the edge of the woods towers above the lofty pines as it lies at anchor, ready at all times to make ascension.—Gen. Barnard went up a few days ago, and remained at anchor over Yorktown nearly four hours. This is the fourth balloon we now have here, between the York and James rivers.

WASHINGTON, May 2. The current report that Gen. McDowell has crossed the Rappahannock and occupied Fredericksburg, is untrue. Telegraph communication is established with him.

Dispatches from Gen. Halleck, dated to-day, say nothing of the reported evacuation of Corinth. It is discredited.

Deserters from the rebel army, here, continue to be numerous. They are coming in daily, almost hourly, from various directions, and all agree in their statements of the rebel force as being about 100,000, and of a very general depression of spirits among both officers and men. The news of our recent victories is kept from them.

Times' special.—The town was startled by the rumor, to-day, that all the members of congress of the South slave states, and a number of conservative sympathizers from other states, were seriously considering the propriety of withdrawing in a body from the senate and the house, and thus precipitating a decision by the people of the whole country on the radical measures of confiscation and emancipation.

The finance committee of the senate received a deputation of butchers from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to-day, by whose arguments they were prevailed upon to reduce the tax on slaughtered animals.

NEW YORK, May 3. It is understood that the board recently appointed by the secretary of the navy to examine the Stevens battery, have, after a full investigation, reported that it should be finished, and that some modifications be made in the details of the work remaining to be done.

FORT MONROE, May 2. A refugee from Norfolk left last night in a row boat and arrived this forenoon. Com. Tatnall received sealed orders, on Monday, and sailed, but on opening them in Elizabeth river, found he was ordered to run the blockade and proceed to York river; he thereupon returned to Norfolk and immediately resigned his command, together with his chief officers. There is a general expectation in Norfolk that the Merrimac would come out at once.

There are 6,000 or 7,000 rebel troops under Gen. Huger between Pig Point and Norfolk. Three companies in Portsmouth rebelled a few days since. It is also reported that part of Gen. Magruder's forces had mutinied at Williamsburg. A torpedo has been constructed at Norfolk calculated to be managed under water by one man and propelled by him under the vessel to be destroyed. It is said to be five or six feet long.

From the Correspondent of the Associated Press.

HANDGARRDS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 2d 4 P. M.

The rebels opened this morning with their rifled columbiads, 68-pounders, placed on the Heights of Yorktown. Our No. 1 battery of 100 and 200-pound Parrotts, was then brought to bear upon the only gun which has given us any trouble. Our shots falling over and around it, with every prospect of its being very soon dismounted, we on its 23d discharge the enemy's gun burst into a thousand pieces, tearing up the parapet and making havoc. No less than 10 persons were standing on the parapet within six feet of it, besides those who were hid from view by the works. The destruction of life must have been considerable. This was the only gun which the rebels have shown capable of doing No. 1 battery any harm. All firing on their side ceased, while our guns were manned with renewed vigor, directing their shells into the town. About 100 shots were fired by our guns up to two o'clock this afternoon, when all firing ceased. A rebel steamer came down the river and attempted to land at Yorktown, but was prevented by a few shots from our 100-pounder Parrotts.

The rebels kept up a continuous fire, all last night, on our men in the trenches. The only casualties were the wounding of two.

The weather is again pleasant, if it should continue you can look out for startling news from this quarter, as the work laid out is approaching completion.

In Dorchester, Co. G. Berdan's sharpshooters, was wounded last night and taken prisoner.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

CINCINNATI, May 3. The Memphis Argus, 29th, has the following dispatches:

CORINTH, April 28. "Beauregard is moving large bodies southward. Some go by rail, others a foot; a few have gone west. It is generally understood that he is evacuating, though he declines answering questions; says President Davis understands his movements."

CORINTH, April 28. "Purdy evacuated last night. Every building said to be destroyed. Yankees moving in that direction. Our outposts had a skirmish with their advance early this morning, capturing sixty prisoners, including nine commissioned officers."

PURDY, April 28. "Purdy evacuated last night. Every building said to be destroyed. Yankees moving in that direction. Our outposts had a skirmish with their advance early this morning, capturing sixty prisoners, including nine commissioned officers."

There has been no change in affairs here since Saturday. Steamers and gunboats from below have arrived. The Yankee fleet has gained higher up stream, now lying opposite Osceola, excepting their mortars, which still keep up their harmless firing.

CAIRO, May 2. The Memphis Argus has a dispatch from Corinth stating that dispatches just received there indicate that Gen. Buckner and Col. Roger Hanover, who were taken prisoners at Fort Donelson, are to be exchanged for Gen. Prentiss and Capt. W. G. McChesney of Philadelphia, who was chief of Gen. C. F. Smith's staff.

WASHINGTON, May 2. Herald's special.—About two months ago I stated that there was in contemplation by the government, an amnesty measure; that it was proposed to offer said amnesty as soon as our power extended over Richmond and a few other specified places. Now I learn, not in so many words directly, but indirectly, that the subject matter of such amnesty measure is actually under consideration and may soon be passed, the whole depending on the immediate success or defeat of our arms.

A special to the Tribune, giving an account of the capture of Fort Macon, says: The fire of our batteries dismounted 13 guns and tore up the glacis and ramparts in the most effectual manner. Of 1100 shot and shell thrown by them at the fort, 560 struck the work. The guns of the fort were all worked with skill and courage, but the sand hills of our position afforded complete protection to us. The hoisting of the white flag was followed by conference with Gen. Farley, and a suspension of hostilities until the following morning. During the night the proposition to surrender was communicated to Gen. Burnside, and in the morning articles of agreement were signed. The garrison surrendered as prisoners of war, were released on parole and were allowed to take their private effects with them. The officers re-

tained their side arms. These were the terms originally proposed by Gen. Parks, but refused by Col. White, commandant of the fort.

The surrender of Fort Macon gives Gen. Burnside a port of entry with secure anchorage for his heaviest vessels. It gives the government another of the stolen fortifications with 50 guns, 20,000 pounds of powder, shot and shell in proportion, 400 sets of arms, a large store of provisions, 430 prisoners and 30 horses. It releases a portion of the blockading fleet for service elsewhere, and ensures the retention of this district and the surrender of North Carolina.

Gen. Burnside, in a general order congratulating Gen. Parks on his victory, commands that the name of Fort Macon be inscribed on the colors of the 4th and 5th Rhode Island regiments and the 8th Connecticut regiment. The command of the fort was offered to Capt. Lewis O. Morris, 1st artillery, after the surrender, but declined, and Col. Rodman, of the 1st Rhode Island, was placed in charge.

BALTIMORE, May 3. The Old Point boat has arrived but it brings no news. A flag of truce had come from Norfolk, but no later intelligence came with it.

WASHINGTON, May 3. At the latest accounts there are now 168 brigadier generals, and that 26 in addition wait senatorial action.

A favorable report has been made on the recommendation of Sickles, and there seems no doubt that he will soon be confirmed. The bill proposing to limit the number of brigadier generals to 200, and major generals 26, will in all probability become a law. Thus far, or within two weeks, applications have been filed for commission for 42 of the slaves manumitted in the District of Columbia. Senator Sumner's bill, of which he gave notice, to-day, repeals three sections of the act of 1850, regulating the coastwise slave trade, and makes the transportation of slaves from one part of the United States to another, a penal offense.

A powder mill explosion occurred at Gorbham, yesterday. Eight buildings exploded successively; 200 bbls of powder were in them. No one was hurt. The hands were all at supper at the time. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

BANOR, ME., May 3. A powder mill explosion occurred at Gorbham, yesterday. Eight buildings exploded successively; 200 bbls of powder were in them. No one was hurt. The hands were all at supper at the time. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

Col. Davison, of the 2d Mississippi regiment, captured at Fort Donelson, died at Fort Warren on Thursday. His body has been sent to his friends. Austin E. Smith, late navy agent at San Francisco, has been released from Fort Warren, in exchange for Wm. A. Ayers of Philadelphia, who was captured while rambling over the battle field of Bull Run, after the evacuation of Manassas.

NEW YORK, May 3. Flour quiet and without material change; sales 6,000 barrels 5.05 a 5.10 supreme western. Wheat receipts 13,263 bushels, market quiet and unchanged only very limited supply offering.

THE CONTRAST.—The telegraph has two paragraphs under the same date, which we subjoin:

"Unionists of undoubted loyalty, driven from Fredericksburg, and now within our lines, wait for this information."

"McDowell now has ample means of crossing the Rappahannock. By his order the houses of wealthy rebels are protected by federal guard, although the women in them spit from their windows upon the passing soldiers."

Union men driven from their homes and secessionists protected in theirs. There has been so much of this kind of business in these localities, that it is for the interest of every man in the border and southern states to be a rebel. How much longer must it last?

Mr. George W. Bangay, the poet and reformer, has joined the editorial staff of the New York Tribune.

DIED. In Chicago, April 30th, 1862, of consumption, Rev. M. B. WYATT, aged 50 years, formerly of this city.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., Chicago, May 1, 1862.

"THE Annual Meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be held at the office of said company, in the city of Chicago, on Thursday, the 5th day of















**Sheriff's Sale on Foreclosure.**

**CITROU COURT, ROCK COUNTY,**

McNaughton, assignee vs. Mary K. Kellogg,  
vs. H. W. May, Nathan B. Ray, S. C. Spaulding,  
vs. Raymond, Geo. Milburne, as trustees of Will-  
iam No 18, I O F, J. C. Caney, Seth H. Marquette,  
vs. H. A. Smith and H. A. Smith & Co.,

and by virtue of a judgment of foreclose-  
ment and sale of said court, rendered in the above en-  
titled action, the 20th day of March, 1902, at the  
above named place, against the above named  
debtor, I, shall offer for sale and sell at public auc-  
tion, to the highest bidder, at said time and place,  
of Janesville, in said county of Rock, on

**TUESDAY DAY OF MAY, 1902,**

between 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day,  
the following described mortgaged premises, to wit:  
Lot number half (½) of lot one (1), block twelve (12),  
village of Janesville, according to the recorded  
plat or map of said village, or so much thereof as is  
subject to said mortgage, and as may be sold  
without material injury to the parties inter-  
ested therein.

DATED AT JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, THIS 17TH DAY OF MARCH, 1902.

J. P. WILLIAMS, Plff's Atty. [field] Dm Sheriff.

**CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY.**  
John L. Smith agt. Waldo O. Clark and Sarah O. Clark.  
The virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made by this court in its order on the 24th day of January, 1892, I shall call at public auction, to the highest bidder, in the circuit court room, at the Farmers' block, in the city of Mayville, its said court, on  
**THE 10th DAY OF MAY, 1892,**  
at o'clock P. M., that tract of land situated and being in the town of Union, county of Rock, state of Wisconsin, and hereinafter described as follows: The east and southwest quarter, also the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section No. thirteen, township No. four north, range No. ten east, containing one hundred and twenty acres, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay said judgment and the interest thereon, with the expenses of sale.—Dated February 23rd, 1892. S. J. M. FORD, Sheriff, Rock County, Wis.  
**ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS:**  
Pitts & Atty. fieldsm.

**Sheriff's Foreclosure Sale.**  
**STATE OF WISCONSIN.**  
**ROCK COUNTY FOR THE COUNTY OF ROCK.**  
Jesse B Holcomb, plaintiff, against Lucius O. Fletcher, George Edgar Holcomb, and John C. Holcomb, defendants.  
W. T. Talcott, William Talcott, Thomas B. Talcott, John C. Talcott, Lynde Olmstead and ——— Olmstead his wife, and ——— Augustus Holcomb, James C. Henschel, Caroline Henschel, William C. Ritchie, William Jewcomb, John Doolittle, Nathan D. Parker, Nathaniel Carroll, and ———, all defendants.

[illegible][illegible]

of March, 1888. The following is the description of the land and premises on which said buildings, mills and appurtenances are situated: all that certain piece, parcel or tract of land situate, lying and being in the township of Milton, in the county of Itasca and state of Wisconsin, and known and distinguished as one acre of the land in the village of Milton wherein is erected the steam flouring mills, being bounded as follows: to wit—bounded northerly by the Milwaukee and Mississippi railroad, on the east by lands owned or lately owned by Stephen H. Tatum, H. G. Freeman, and James M. Saunders, on the south by block number six (6) in Goodrich's addition to the village of Milton, and on the west by a public street in said addition, running southerly along the west line of said block number six (6).—Dated March 23d, 1888.

WITNESSES, CARSDAT & GRIMS, S. J. M. PUTZ, Sheriffs.

1888. J. M. PLATTIN'S, Auctioneer, Janesville, Wis.

The above sale is postponed to the 27th day of May, 1882, time to take place at the place and hour of day also above mentioned.—Dated April 23d, 1882.

WITNESSES, S. J. M. PUTZ, Sheriff.

**MILWAUKEE MILL FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT.**



**RELIANCE WORKS**  
OF  
**Edward P. Allis & Co.,**  
(Formerly Decker & Seville.)  
Nos. 290, 292 & 294 East Water Street,  
**MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.**  
WE are now receiving the Largest and Best selected  
stock of  
**FRENCH BURR MILL STONES**  
and  
 **Dutch Anker Bolting Cloths**  
Ever brought to the western country. We are also  
prepared to furnish, of our own manufacture,  
**PORTABLE CRIST MILLS,**  
**WATER WHEELS,**  
**SHAFING,**  
**MORNING SCREWS,**  
**LIGHTER SCREWS,**  
**DAMSONS MILL PICKS,**  
**PROOF STAFFS,**  
And Mill Gearing of all Descriptions.  
Also,  
**Smut Mills,**

**SEPARATORS & BRAN DUSTERS.**  
 \* CASTINGS made to order, and REPAIRING done with neatness.  
 \* Estimates furnished, and Patents Books sent on application.  
 J. W. L. EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO.

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**Books! Books! Books!**  
 New and Popular Books.

**L**ESSONS in Life, by Timothy Titcomb; Silver Cord, by Shilby Brooks; Notice to Quit, by W. G. Wells; Poems, by J. G. Saxe; Poems, by N. J. Willard; Streams of Light, by the author of Reading Without Tears; Vol. 1 and 2; Generations of Goatskin, by J. G. Saxe; Lessons, by A. M. Calhoun; Conflict of Life, by Emerson; Bughelm's National and Super Natural.

done by C. J. DEARBORN, Main Street.

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**TO THE LADIES!**

Just Received, a large assortment of  
**HOP SKIRTS**  
 patent netting, &c. Also the  
**Balmoral Keep Sk rt,**  
 something new, in great variety.

Call and see them, at  
 Jacobswitz **BENNETT'S.**

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**Kerosene Lamp Shades!**

**A** FEW more of those "Bull Run" Lamp Shades received at  
 November, 18th. (notedswitz) **WHEELER & WHEELER,**  
 Main Street,